Clerk of the U. S. District Comy deposited—CHAS. F. HEAZLETT. 1847, by W. W. HUBBELL, Invento

ed Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, and its of ny teeth and gums have given me a high opinion. I cheerfully recommend it to the general use H. R. KNEASS.

BENJ. G. MITCHELL.

sh by my family, and every person to
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this certificate, earnestly recommend
terally, as a certain remedy and pleaF. S. JOHNSON.

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ROBERT E. JOHNSON.

Testimonials in its favor.

es of the WEEKLY, -

CONGRESSION AL.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

[From Houston's Official Reports.] FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1848.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1848.

[IN CONTINUATION.]

Mr. CRITTENDEN. It appears to me that the amendment of the honorable senator from Mississippi entirely changes the character of this bill, and that it is simply a proposition to increase the military force employed in the war with Mexico. In that point of view, there is no occasion for this measure whatever. My honorable friend from Michigan [Mr. Cass] has been laboriously marching forward—slowly, I acknowledge, but not the less diligently—for the last two months, at the head of his twenty thousand militia-men! They are, indeed, now pretty well advanced, and every day the word has been "forward—march!" Where is the necessity, then, for introducing this special bill for the purpose of making an uncertain and indefinite augmentation of the army, instead of taking the bill which has already been proposed, providing for an army commensurate with all the exigences of the war? The amendment makes this bill nothing more than a provision for the general purposes and

an uncertain and indefinite augmentation of the army, instead of taking the bill which has already been proposed,
providing for an army commensurate with all the exigencies of the war? The amendment makes this bill noting more than a provision for the general purposes and
exigencies of the war, according to the discretion of the
Executive, who has the management and control of it—
nothing more. The twenty thousand volunteer bill has
the same purpose for its object. Why, then, introduce
another measure to effect the same object? If there be
any new exigency, demanding the augmentation of it—
the senate has a peculiar and especial object and purpose,
which have been explained to us by the honorable chairman of the Control of the President and purpose,
which have been explained to us by the honorable chairman of the committee, and by the message of the President of the United States. My friend's amendment cuts
to loose the bill from the object of the President at lorge there.

The object of the President is to rescue an unhappy people overwhelmed by a savage loe. That is his object.

But the amendment proposes to increase the army so as
to give to the President a force adequate to effect the
mitiarry occupation of the country as a measure in our
war with Mexico. But, sir, we may have—and I trust
that at this day we have—a treaty, ratified, which is to
give peace to this country and Mexico. What then becomes of the message of the President and the object of
this bill, if you connect this warfare in Yucatan as mereily incidental with your war in Mexico? If the war with
Mexico is terminated by a treaty of peace, the incident goes along with it, and you do not interfere at all.

The amendment of the gentleman has for its object the
following up of purposes of the war, and the abandonment of the purposes of the war, and the abandonment of the purposes of the war, and the abandonment of the purpose of the war, and the abandonment of the prophose of the president as a part and
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with the continued and passacraty and the state was not included in the torus of the resultance of the state was not included in the torus of the state of the state of the state was not included in the torus of the state of th

than by adopting active intervention upon whatever plausible pretext. It is the safest and best course for us—not that I would not, if it were in the way, save those who are assailed, succor the distressed, rescue the feeble from the hands of the murderer; but we cannot, upon general principles, undertake the correction of these excesses, and the persecution of these savages, by any ageneral system of national policy. We cannot, as a nation, adopt such a course of policy. If we do, we bring tupon ourselves certain destruction, and do not accomplish the object at which we aim.

tion, adopt such a course of policy. If we do, we bring upon ourselves certain destruction, and do not accomplish the object at which we aim.

But, Mr. President, there is, beyond all this, an entire want of the necessary information upon this subject, that will enable us to interpose with justice. We hear but one side upon this question. I am entirely without information as to the outers of this warfare which is waged in Yucatan. Its mode is said to be an unlawful one—one of indiscriminate slaughter. That is wrong in itself, whatever may be the merits of the controversy. But, before we interpose, we ought to know something of the merits of the controversy. Are they the majority of the people of the country? Undoubtedly they are the mere minority. They must be in a minority, or how could they come here as men, and seek as suppliants for the assistance of a foreign nation? And are we, without examination, simply upon the cry of the minority, to interfere, and take up arms, and unsheath our swords against the majority? Why, to do so, would be in violation of the principle that we recognise as the foundation of government. We presume, here, that the majority is right; and it seems to me but fair that we should carry out the principle that we recognise as the foundation of government. We presume, here, that the majority is right; and it seems to me but fair that we should carry out the principle. The persons against whom this complaint is made of carrying on an inhuman warfare, are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. What is their condition? I am, for one, but very imperfectly informed respecting it.

Mr. HANNEGAN—(in his seat.) They are savages.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. For three hundred years they have governed these people, and been teaching them religion, and giving them knowledge and education. And now they come and tell us that these people are still savages, when church and state have had them under their direction for three hundred years. They must have been every bally governed, and the government must have been a very unjust one—at least a very unparental one—if after three hundred years of subjection, they are still in their savage state. Now, I apprehend my friend is a good deal mistaken. They may be savages in point of education and information, in comparison with what we have called savages. The relation which they sustain in Yucatan, is not the relation which the savages of our country have borne towards us. These people are citizens. There is no such thing as slavery there, in the legal sense of the term.

Mr. CLAYTON—(in his seat.) They have the right of suffrage.

of this country require it. I am prepared to vote for any additional number of men that may be necessary for the greens apurposes of the war. But as to this particular ineasure, and this particular object tonesoed by the President is subject to great objections—objections of the gravest character. This interposition in Yucatan is not proposed by the President as a part and parcel of the Afexican war, for the Mexican war in the prostration of our enemy; and Yacatan, the variety and the prostration of the surprising to me to be subject to very grave objections. It seems to me to be subject to very grave objections. It seems to me to be subject to very grave objections. It seems to me to be subject to very grave objections. It seems to me to be subject to very grave objections. It seems to me to be subject to very grave objections and those of Mexico—and armistic cately maintain the desired of the subject to very grave objections. It seems to me to be subject to very grave objections. It seems to maintain the proposed to be form the proposed to be form the proposed to the form the proposed to the form the proposed to the form war. That is not the object of an armistic extending tiself, or making additional preparation for war. That is not the object of an armistic extending tiself, or making additional preparation for war. That is not the object of an armistic extending to any department of the proposed to the proposed to the proposed to the proposed to the form the proposed to the proposed to the form the proposed to the fo them at peace, one with the other; and if I could not succeed, and found that one party was, without cause, it seems to me, that such a typerilous one, leading us into public policy. The propositation with the proposition of the territory, there to remain I know not how long—that is another question along the distinguished senator from Massachusetts (now an army of our own citizens to that territory, there to remain I know not how long—that is another question along the bill provides for a miliage at the word of the savages recoil and flee to the fastnesses, of which we are informed in these documents, there to nourish the wengeance which our interposition has restricted; will it not be only to pounce upon their prey as soon as we withdraw? Does not my honorable friend from Indiana perceive that our occupation of the territory may be al.

humanity, none of its tenderest obligations, which I do not stand ready to perform, so far as I can do so consisting the premises.

Our first duty is to ourselves and our own fellow-citing that we can do for the benefit of mankindall that we can do for the benefit of mankindall that we can do to raise up the fallen and relieve the distressed—I am willing to do; but when you demand of me this particular act of interposition, I want to know all the circumstances which can guide me in forming a judgment of the probable extent of that service to which by my vote I have committed my country. How many men will we be bound to furnish by this bill? How much money will we be called upon to expend? How long have you bound us to this service? All these questions we ought to be prepared to answer for ourselves, in order that we may answer them to our constituents. At present, I can answer none. I must, therefore, vote against this bill.

Mr. FOOTE. I do not propose to occupy myster of the standard and and an entered to deemed by him so unsound and dangerous, he is himself not altogether free from censure in the premises.

But, Mr. President, I hold the declaration of Mr. Monore is and I am gratified that the present Executive has so strikingly and respectedly manifested his own deliberate regard for it. It asserts a principle which, I am satisfied, is indispensable to the stability of our republic, our safety from foreign violence, and our exemption from influences that the probable extent of that service to which by my tote I have committed my country. How many men will we be bound to furnish by this bill? How much have you bound us to this service? All these questions we ought to be prepared to answer for ourselves, in order that we may answer them to our constituents. At present, I can answer none. I must, therefore, vote against the declaration of Mr. Monore's existingly and respectedly manifested his a much respect now, as I have ever done hereto-fore; and I am gratified that the present Executive has so strikingly an

ings of his fellow-beings, which constitutes equally his ornament as a private citizen and his glory as a high-souled statesman, brought forward and sustained by his irresistible eloquence a measure for the relief of the starving sons and daughters of Erin, which did the high-est honor to his heart, and, as I think, imparted additional dignity to his character as a public man. From him we all learned, on the occasion referred to, that one of the highest duties which a government like ours can perform, is that of looking out sometimes beyond our own borders, and administering to the wants of others who have, strictly speaking, no legal claim to our our own character, as one of the civilized nations of the earth, to evince, on all suitable occasions, the absence of everything like cold-hearted selfishness, or apathetic indifference to the happiness of other human beings, wherever situated—whether located in our own vicinage, or separated from us by the wide Atlantic. The senator now instructs us, as I understand him, very differently indeed. He advises us to look closer to our own own concerns as a nation, and suggests that our charity will be most judiciously displayed by confining its cheering influence to domestic objects. I was not prepared for this second lesson from the distinguished senator; nor do I see how he can enforce the views which he at present enunciates, without somewhat impairing the glory which he has heretofore acquired as a political philanthropist. Sir, the case of intense human suffering which has been so pathetically presented to us by the estator from Indiana, has been seldom surpassed in the amals of civilization; the picture of wretchedness, destitution, murder, ravage, and desolation, which has been so glowingly delineated by the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, needs no additional coloring from me in order to be enabled to awaken, in all who shall behold it, sentiments of sorrow and shame, and of intense indignation. The evidence submitted to us of present distress, and

"It has been said, in the course of this debate, to have been a loose and vague declaration. It was, I believe, suf-ficiently studied. I have understood, from good authority, that it was well-considered, weighed, and distinctly and decidedly approved by every one of the President's advisors at that time."

decidedly approved by every one of the Fresident's advisors at that time."

When this account of the matter was given in the House of Representatives, by the distinguished senator from Massachusetts, the senator from South Carolina was presiding in this body, must have read the speech, and yet did not undertake to deny the correctness of the assertion contained in it, relative to the unanimous and deliberate approval of the principle now in question by the whole cabinet. I think he will have to admit at least that, if under this message of Mr. Monroe, his countrymen have been led into error, and have been persuaded into the adoption of a principle now deemed by him so unsound and dangerous, he is himself not altogether free from censure in the premises.

distinguished gentleman by whom it was delivered in special respect:

"Sir," said the personage alluded to, "I agree with those who maintain the proposition, and I contend against those who deny it, that the message did mean something; that it meant much; and I maintain, against both, that the delaration effected much good, answered the end designed by it, did great honor to the foresight and the spirit of the government, and that it cannot now be taken back, retracted, or annufled, without disgrace. It met, sir, with the entire concurrence and the entire approbation of the contry. The tone which it ultered found a corresponding response in the breasts of the free people of the United States. That people saw, and they rejoiced to see, that, on a fit occasion, our weight had been thrown into the right scale; and that, without departing from our duty, we had done something useful and something effectual for the cause of civil liberty—one general glow of exultation—one universal feeling for the gratified love of liberty—one conscious and proud perception of the consideration which the country possessed of the respect and honor which belonged to improve the continued to ourselves. Its force was fell every where by all those who could understand it object, and loreses its effect. In that very House of Commons, of which the gentleman from Sonth Carolina has spoken with such commendation, how was it there received 1 Not only, sir, with approbation, but, I may say, with no little enthalism.

I have here a word to say on the subject of the celeration gainst European occasion in America.

eiasm.

I have here a word to say on the subject of the declaration against European colonization in America. The late President seems to have thought the occasion used by him for that purpose to be the proper one for the open arvowal of the principle which had already been acted on Great and practical inconveniences, it was feared, might

servicand this honorables member from South Carsonia she could not considerate the control of the provided of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the provided provided of the consideration of

TAND EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH

on variety.
On hand, gentlemen's and youths' straw hats, of every style, some quite new, at STEVENS'S
May 7—Stif Sales-room, Brown's Hoss.

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Silk and cotton umbrellas
Also, French self-raising u
Canes, perfumery, &c.
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VEST JERSEY COLLEGIATE SCINCOL, Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey.—Rev. med Miley, ir, A. M., principal. Assistant teachers—my Rinker, A. R.; Stephen G. Dodd, A. B.; Timothy sman, Samuel T. Thompson, Rufus Brittain.—This insists on having increased beyond the limits of the premawhich it lately occupied, an entirely new arranges has been made for the future, commencing with the resosion, Thursday the 27th inst. A most eligible situon, upon the declivity of Mount Holly, and just beyond southints of the town, of which it commands a beautive, has been secured, where boarding scholars only the received. The buildings already erected, or in gress of crection, are of ample proportions. The sails are appeared to fifteen acres in extent, the greater of which will be devoted to the recreation of the pulsar of the pulsary of the proportion of the pulsary of

oot Nos. 1 and 2 Brown's Hotel. M. H. STEVE NS, Agent.